

Figure 1 consists of 15 histograms arranged vertically, each representing a different value of n from 1 to 15. The x-axis for all histograms is the number of non-zero elements in the vector x , ranging from 0 to 15. The y-axis represents the frequency of each count. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that vectors with more non-zero elements become more frequent. For example, for $n=1$, the distribution is centered around 1 non-zero element, while for $n=15$, it is centered around 15 non-zero elements.

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